3. The Committee will be constituted as follows for a period of three years and will meet for the present twice a year:—

1. The Inspector-General of Education (President).
2. The Circle Inspector, Bangalore.
3. The Circle Inspector, Mysore.
4. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
5. The District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Bangalore.
6. Mr. Sultan Mohiuddin, B.A. (Med).
7. The Assistant Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools, Bangalore.

NON-OFFICIALS.

8. Mr. Nawab Gulam Ahmed Kalami.
9. „ Mahomed Abbas Khan.
10. „ Mir Mahomed Sahib.
11. „ Abdul Rahiman, B.A.

4. For attendance at the meetings of the Committee, the non-official members will be paid travelling allowance at the following rates:—

By Rail—Return first class fare, and III class fare for one servant to and fro.
Road Mileage—6 annas.
Halting Allowance—Rs. 5 a day.

5. The cost on this account will be met from the provision for "Travelling allowance to officers" under "26 Education, 2 Supervision (ii) Inspection".

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Annual Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1922-23.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1922-23, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with his letters No. C. P. 49 of 23-24, dated the 27th October and 1st November 1923.

ORDER No. E. 4580-640—EDN. 86-23-6, DATED 22ND MARCH 1924.

Recorded.

Direction and Inspection.—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer continued in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year. He toured for 137 days and visited 410 institutions as against 103 days and 81 schools in the previous year.

Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector of the Bangalore Circle, toured for 149 days and inspected 17 out of 18 schools in his direct charge, 339 other institutions, 8 hostels and all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 57 days. Dr. Paul Chinnappa who assumed charge of the Mysore Circle on 18th July 1922, toured for 202 days and inspected all the 14 institutions in his direct charge, all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle and visited in addition 500 other institutions of the Primary and Middle School grades. Sri Srirangamma, Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured for 93 days from the date of her assumption of charge of the office on 18th January 1923, while she inspected all the 29 schools in her direct charge and visited in addition 52 other schools. Government hope that there will be an appreciable improvement in her touring during the current year.

There is a general improvement in the touring and inspection of the District Inspectors of Education as compared with the figures of last year, though the period of itineration fell short of the prescribed minimum except in a few cases. The itineration of the District Inspector of Tumkur (Mr. G. Sridhara Murthi), and of the two Urdu Circles of Bangalore and Mysore (Mr. Mahomed Beig and Mr. Pir Sahib Miyan) was inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 136, 142 and 141 respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusuf Ali (Bangalore Range) was only 98 days out of 299 days she was in charge. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Shimoga, Sagar, Tumkur, Nagamangala, Maddagiri and Dodballapur Ranges was very satisfactory being above the minimum prescribed, while that of the Assistant Inspectors of Closepet, Bangalore (Sanskrit), Davangere, Narasimharajapura and Hunsur ranges was very poor. The number of schools inspected by Mr. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector, Channapatna, and Mr. Mahomed Dastagir, Assistant Inspector, Shimoga, was only 46 and 98 respectively for 106 and 202 days of touring which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General

reported that suitable warnings have been administered to the Officers whose touring and inspection work was not satisfactory and it is hoped that there will be further improvement in this respect during the current year.

During the year the number of Assistant Inspector's charges was raised from 27 to 45, thereby reducing the number of schools in each officer's charge to about 150. Government trust that with this increase in the strength of the subordinate inspectorate, there will be material improvemet in the quality as well as in the frequency of inspections and that this will go a great way towards improving the efficiency of primary schools in rural parts and arrest the closing down of village-aided schools.

Besides the inspection of the Departmental officers, 699 schools were visited by officers of Government belonging to other departments and others. His Highness the Maharaja was also graciously pleased to visit a few schools in the Malnad Districts during his tours in those places. The Dewan in his two provincial tours, visited and inspected 43 schools and the members of Council inspected 38 schools.

3. *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions, both public and private rose from 8,601 in 1921-22 to 8,792 in the year under report, but the number of scholars declined from 304,028 to 287,794 and the average monthly attendance fell from 273,697 to 263,910. The decrease in strength and attendance was due to the closing of all the practical instruction classes as a measure of retrenchment and of 755 village aided schools (viz. 355 day schools and 398 night schools for adults) which were not working satisfactorily. The net increase in the number of public institutions was mainly due to the re-modelling of the Middle schools by which the Primary classes maintained in them were detached and treated as separate institutions and to the opening of new schools in connection with the utilisation of the Education Cess in the Districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug. The closing of a large number of ineffectual and languishing village aided schools which was a feature of the previous year continued during the year under review. This is not a matter for surprise as these schools are dependent on the uncertain and precarious contributions of the villagers to supplement the Government grant. The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplated the conversion of all such schools into Government institutions. But this could not be carried into effect except to a very limited extent, as the resources relied upon for such conversion have not been available. With a view to arrest the further falling off and to ensure the stability and permanence of these institutions till they could be converted into Government institutions, it has been decided to increase the Government grants to these schools and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for the purpose in the current years' budget.

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total school-going population was 52·50 and 12·42 respectively as against 55·89 and 12·46 during the previous year, and that of both girls and boys to the total population of school-going age was 33·74 as against 34·59 in 1921-22. There was one institution for every 3·35 square miles of area and 666 of the population, and one out of every 3·05 of the school-going population was under instruction.

The total expenditure on education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect decreased from Rs. 44,47,240 to Rs. 43,61,292, the reduction being due to certain retrenchments effected in the department. Of this, Rs. 37,04,634 was met from State Funds including the cess collections of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, Rs. 15,116 from Local Funds, Rs. 5,078 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,19,431 from fees and Rs. 2,90,033 from all other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on education Rs. 24,04,605 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 9,23,010 on aided institutions, Rs. 2,97,197 on buildings and equipment and Rs. 7,34,483 on other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 0-11-11 and of this Re. 0-10-1 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-7-10 in the previous year, the increase being due to the merging of the village school fund with State Funds.

Up to the end of the year under review three out of the eight District Boards had consented to levy an Education Cess at the rate of 6 pies per rupee on the items of revenue on which local cess is collected. The proposals for the utilisation of the amounts realised were received and approved by Government in the case of Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. The proposals for the utilisation of the cess in the Hassan District are under correspondence between the Department and the District Board concerned. Two more districts, viz., Tumkur and Shimoga have since agreed to raise the levy and proposals for the utilisation of the amounts are under the consideration of the department. The levy of Education Cess in some of the districts has facilitated the conversion of an appreciable number of village aided schools in these districts to Government Institutions. With a view to further accelerate the conversion of aided schools in these districts Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to each of the districts and proposals for the utilisation of these grants in the case of Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts have been approved by Government. Similar proposals in the Tumkur District and 25 in the Chitaldrug District were received from